

Variable and complementary effects of herbivores on different life stages of bloom-forming macroalgae

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ABSTRACT: Increased nutrient loading favors macroalgal blooms in eutrophied coastal ecosystems. The main counteracting factor on this bottom-up support is top-down control by consumers. We asked (1) whether herbivore control on 2 bloom-forming macroalgae in the Baltic Sea varies between different algal life stages, (2) whether herbivores selectively feed on *Enteromorpha* spp. (Chlorophyceae) thereby supporting dominance of *Pilayella littoralis* (Phaeophyceae), and (3) whether various herbivore species differ in their effects. In comparative field and laboratory experiments, we analyzed herbivore pressure and selectivity on germling density and adult thalli of *Enteromorpha* spp. and *P. littoralis*. In the field, herbivores reduced macroalgal recruitment by 80 % within 14 d indicating strong herbivore control at early life stages. Recruits of *Enteromorpha* spp. were significantly preferred over *P. littoralis*. Adult thalli of both algae showed similar growth rates, but grazing rates were significantly higher on *Enteromorpha* spp. In laboratory experiments, *Idotea chelipes* (Isopoda), *Littorina saxatilis* (Gastropoda) and *Gammarus locusta* (Amphipoda) strongly reduced germling density, whereas effects of *L. littorea* were weak. *I. chelipes* and *L. saxatilis* significantly preferred germlings of *Enteromorpha* spp. over *P. littoralis*. *I. chelipes* had strong effects on adult *Enteromorpha* spp. but not on *P. littoralis*. The effects of *G. locusta* and *L. littorea* on both adult algae were smaller and not selective, and *L. saxatilis* did not feed on adults at all. Different herbivore feeding modes are discussed. We conclude that strong and selective herbivory on juvenile and adult *Enteromorpha* spp. favors dominance of *P. littoralis* in the Baltic. An effective control of macroalgal blooms in eutrophied areas can be supported by sustaining high herbivore density and species richness considering the variable and complementary effects of different herbivore species on different algal life stages.

KEY WORDS: Eutrophication · Macroalgal blooms · Species composition · Dominance · Grazing · Selectivity · Diversity · Feeding mode · *Enteromorpha* · *Pilayella* · Baltic Sea

INTRODUCTION

Over the last decades, humans have strongly enhanced the resource supply of aquatic plants by increasing nutrient loads to freshwater and marine ecosystems (Nixon 1995, Carpenter et al. 1998). As a consequence, fast-growing filamentous and foliose

algae continue to increase in abundance in coastal waters, where they can form destructive mass blooms that harm perennial macrophytes and benthic invertebrates (Duarte 1995, Fletcher 1996, Valiela et al. 1997, Raffaelli et al. 1998, Worm et al. 1999). The extent of such blooms varies considerably among different years and sites and cannot be explained by nutrient supply alone (Bonsdorff 1992, Fletcher 1996, Hauxwell et al. 1998). In addition, species composition within mass blooms is highly variable (Fletcher 1996), and the ability to predict the usually strong dominance of 1 species is generally restricted because many bloom-forming

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macroalgae share similar structural, physiological and life-history features (Raffaelli et al. 1998).

Herbivory has been proposed as a key variable that may help explain the variability in bloom abundance and composition (Valiela et al. 1997, Hauxwell et al. 1998, Lotze et al. 2000). Variable herbivore pressure and food selectivity have been shown to control plant species composition and abundance in many ecosystems (Lubchenco & Gaines 1981, Davidson 1993, McNaughton et al. 1997, Sommer 1999). So far, herbivore effects on macroalgal blooms remain poorly investigated, but the recognition of their overall importance is growing (Warwick et al. 1982, Geertz-Hansen et al. 1993, Wilhelmssen & Reise 1994, Hauxwell et al. 1998, Worm et al. 1999). Generally, fast-growing filamentous and foliose algae are highly vulnerable to herbivory because of low investment in structural or chemical defense (Littler & Littler 1980, Hay & Fenical 1988). On rocky shores, strong herbivory on annual algae was shown to favor dominance of perennials (Lubchenco 1986), whereas selective grazing among different perennial species determined their species composition (Denton & Chapman 1991, Schaffelke et al. 1995). We hypothesize that intense herbivore pressure may suppress macroalgal blooms, and herbivore food selectivity may alter species composition and dominance patterns within blooms.

In the Baltic Sea, macroalgal blooms are typically composed of the filamentous brown alga *Pilayella littoralis* dominating over the foliose green-tide alga *Enteromorpha intestinalis*. These 2 species have very similar ecophysiological capacities (growth, nutrient uptake) at the adult stage, but *P. littoralis* is able to germinate at lower temperatures, which was proposed to be a seasonal advantage for this species (Lotze et al. 1999, Lotze & Schramm 2000). Field experiments revealed that the population development of *Enteromorpha* spp. and *P. littoralis* was affected by overwintering patterns, the timing of germination, nutrient availability and grazer presence (Lotze et al. 2000). In these experiments, the presence of grazers negatively affected the occurrence of *Enteromorpha* spp. and favored *P. littoralis*. We wanted to know how herbivore effects differ among different algal life stages, and whether there is an escape in size from herbivore control (Petraitis 1987, Wilhelmssen & Reise 1994). Moreover, we asked whether herbivores selectively feed on *Enteromorpha* spp. compared to *P. littoralis* in both early and adult life stages, and whether 4 herbivore species that co-occur in the Baltic Sea differ in their effects. In order to answer these questions, we compared herbivore effects on germling abundance and adult thallus length of *Enteromorpha* spp. and *P. littoralis* in a series of field and laboratory experiments.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study site and species. This study was carried out in 1997 in Maasholm Bay, outer Schlei Fjord (54° 41' N, 10° 0' E), western Baltic Sea, Germany. This tideless shallow bay (0 to 1.5 m) has a sandy bottom scattered with rocks and boulders providing abundant substrata for seaweed colonization. The benthic vegetation is dominated by perennial *Fucus vesiculosus* L. In spring and early summer, *F. vesiculosus* plants become overgrown with epiphytic *Pilayella littoralis* (L.) Kjellm and *Enteromorpha intestinalis* L., which also occur abundantly on rocks and as free-floating algal mats. Within the genus *Enteromorpha*, *E. intestinalis* is the dominant species (>80%), but *E. prolifera* (O. F. Müller) J. Agardh and *E. clathrata* (Roth) Greville co-occur in summer. In the germling stage, these species can hardly be distinguished and are therefore treated hereafter as *Enteromorpha* spp. Herbivores associated with the *Fucus* community are isopods (>95% *Idotea chelipes* [Pallas], <5% *I. balthica* [Pallas]), amphipods (mainly *Gammarus locusta* [L.], <25% *G. salinus* [Spooner] and *G. zaddachi* [Sexton]), and littorinid snails (*Littorina saxatilis* [Olivi], *L. littorea* [L.]).

Field experiments. Experimental design: We used a large year-round cage experiment as a platform for our short-term (1 to 2 wk) grazing experiments. The large experiment was designed to study the effects of herbivores, of overwintering in an algal propagule bank, and of summer nutrient enrichment on population development of macroalgae on rocks (Lotze et al. 2000). The 3 experimental factors were combined in a completely crossed design (2 × 2 × 2) with 48 experimental units and 4 replicates per treatment combination arranged in a randomized block design (Hurlbert 1984). The experiment was located at 0.8 m water depth in the zone dominated by *Fucus vesiculosus* and experimental units were 3 m apart. Herbivore presence was manipulated using cages (25 × 25 × 25 cm) made of a stainless steel frame covered with 1 mm transparent polyethylene mesh. Herbivores >1 mm were excluded from closed cages (No herbivory), while cages with 1 side cut open allowed herbivore access (Herbivory). In the main experiment, closed and open cages were compared to analyze herbivore effects. In a parallel control experiment, we evaluated possible cage artifacts on dependent variables by comparing open cages (Herbivory) with uncaged plots (Cage controls). For the large experiment, each unit had a flat granite rock (15 to 20 cm) from the study site to study macroalgal colonization and development from February to December 1997. Half of the rocks were sterilized to exclude overwintering microscopic stages; the other half of the rocks were left untreated but had no macroscopic vegetation at the beginning of the experiment. Nutrient enrichment was

included as an additional factor in summer, after the here-presented grazing experiments were performed in June. Because nutrient enrichment was not yet started and the algal propagule bank had no effect on the dependent variables of our grazing experiments (ANOVAs, propagula bank effect on germling densities, growth rates, grazer densities, $p > 0.05$) we pooled herbivore treatments over treatments with and without propagule bank (Herbivory, No herbivory, Cage control, $n = 16$). The cages were brushed weekly to prevent fouling. Light measurements (LI-COR LI-192SA) inside and outside the cages revealed reduction of light intensity by 8% due to attenuation by the polyethylene mesh which we judged negligible.

Effects of herbivores on new recruitment: In the end of May 1997, we investigated the effects of herbivores on new recruitment (settlement, germination and subsequent growth) of macroalgal propagules. We exposed 1 sterilized ceramic tile (5×10 cm) per plot as a settlement substratum in cages (closed, open) and on uncaged plots ($n = 16$). After 14 d, germling abundance was determined with a dissecting microscope (mean of 6 subsamples of 4×4 mm per tile). Only germlings of *Enteromorpha* spp. and *Pilayella littoralis* occurred. We calculated germling densities cm^{-2} for each species. Herbivore effects on total germling density were analyzed by 1-way ANOVA. Untransformed data showed homogeneity of variances which was checked by Cochran's test.

Herbivore preference among germlings of *Enteromorpha* spp. and *Pilayella littoralis* was analyzed with a paired t -test as recommended by Peterson & Renaud (1989), which eliminates the problem of independence. This analysis tested the null-hypothesis that the difference between recruit densities of *P. littoralis* and *Enteromorpha* spp. is equal in 'Herbivory' and 'No herbivory' treatments, thus there is no herbivore preference. The t -test is: $t = (m_E - m_C) / \sqrt{(s^2/n_E - s^2/n_C)}$, where m_E = mean of differences in germling density in experimental treatments (Herbivory), m_C = mean of differences in controls (No herbivory), s^2 = variance and n = number of replicates. Data were log-transformed to achieve homogeneity of variances.

Effects of herbivores on adults: Herbivore effects on adult algal thalli were quantified in a field assay in mid-May. In a first trial, 48 pieces of *Enteromorpha intestinalis* thalli with standard width (0.5 cm) and length (6.0 cm) were cut from the middle part of freshly collected thalli and fixed with plastic clothes pins. One piece of *E. intestinalis* was then exposed 15 cm above the substratum in each plot (Herbivory, No herbivory, Cage control, $n = 16$). After 8 d, thallus length was re-measured with a ruler to a precision of 1 mm. From length measurements we calculated the relative daily growth (or loss) rate: $\text{RGR} = (\ln l_2 - \ln l_1) / (t_2 - t_1)$, where

l = length, and t = time. In a subsequent independent assay, bundles of adult *Pilayella littoralis* thalli of standard width (0.5 cm) and length (6.0 cm) were used. We performed 2-way factorial ANOVA (factors: herbivory, species, 2×2) on algal growth data with RGR as the dependent variable. The untransformed data achieved homogeneity of variances. The abundance of herbivores was counted in the herbivore treatments (open cage, uncaged plots, 25×25 cm). The cage effect on herbivore density was analyzed by 1-way ANOVA for each herbivore species separately, and data were log-transformed to achieve homogeneity of variances.

Laboratory experiments. Feeding choice on germlings: At the beginning of June, we compared feeding preference among the 4 most abundant herbivore species in the field (*Idotea chelipes*, *Gammarus locusta*, *Littorina littorea*, *L. saxatilis*) between germlings of *Enteromorpha* spp. and *Pilayella littoralis*. To establish dense stands of algal germlings as a food source, 6 sterilized ceramic tiles (10×10 cm) were exposed in the water column at the study site for 24 h. The tiles were then cultivated separately for 12 d in 500 ml Provasoli enriched seawater (Starr & Zeikus 1987) with germanium dioxide (0.5 mg l^{-1}) added to prevent growth of diatoms. The cultivation temperature was 15°C with a light intensity of $100 \mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ in a 14 h light:10 h dark cycle. After cultivation, initial germling density per tile was determined with a dissecting microscope (mean of 10 subsamples of 4×4 mm per tile). The tiles were cut into 4 pieces, and each piece was offered to a different herbivore species (1 individual per piece, $n = 6$) for 48 h in a 1 l glass beaker, filled with 300 ml freshly collected seawater. Herbivores were collected 1 d prior to the experiment and kept in 10 l aquaria filled with fresh seawater until the initiation of the experiment. After the feeding trial, final germling density was determined. We analyzed selectivity of single herbivore species between *Enteromorpha* spp. and *Pilayella littoralis* germlings but did not compare absolute consumption rates because of large size differences among herbivore species. Germlings were 100 to 400 μm long in the beginning and did not exceed 600 μm after 48 h (growth rate of ca 20% d^{-1}). Autogenic changes in germling size and density were assumed to be negligible within the experimental period of 48 h, because earlier experiments revealed that distinct changes in germling density only occur on a time scale of 3 to 4 wk in the course of new reproduction, germination, and mortality (Lotze et al. 1999). Statistical analysis of herbivore preference was performed by paired t -tests, 2-tailed (Peterson & Renaud 1989, Howell 1992) which tested the null-hypothesis that consumption rate of *Enteromorpha* spp. and *P. littoralis* was equal. The dependent variable, a percentage reduction of germling density, was angularly

Table 1. Herbivore food preference between recruits of *Enteromorpha* spp. and *Pilayella littoralis*. Result of a paired *t*-test (Peterson & Renaud 1989) on means of differences between germling densities of *Enteromorpha* (E) and *Pilayella* (Pi) in treatments with and without herbivores. Data are log-transformed to achieve homogeneity of variances. Tabled test limits are $t_{16,2} = 2.75$ ($p = 0.01$), 3.65 ($p = 0.001$)

Treatment	Mean of (E–Pi)	Variance, s^2	n	t-value	Conclusion
No herbivory	0.0598	0.0559	16	–3.2168	$p < 0.01$
Herbivory	–0.1741	0.0287	16		

transformed to achieve homogeneity of variances (Sokal & Rohlf 1995).

Feeding choice on adults. The feeding preference of the above 4 herbivore species between adult *Enteromorpha intestinalis* and *Pilayella littoralis* was investigated in early June. Petri dishes (9 cm in diameter) were rinsed with freshly collected seawater several times and filled with 80 ml seawater. Algal pieces of a standard size (0.2×3.0 cm) were cut from freshly collected material. We used middle parts of 8 to 10 cm long algal thalli. One piece of each algal species was placed at 6 cm distance from the other species in a petri dish. After 30 min, allowing for development of a possible chemical gradient (M. Wahl pers. comm.), 1 herbivore individual was added per treatment, each species in 20 replicates. Within the feeding trial, we counted how many thalli were completely (100%) consumed after 5, 19, 27, 42, 48 h. These data were not statistically analyzed.

RESULTS

Herbivore abundance

In the field experiments, herbivores were successfully excluded from closed cages (No herbivory). In 'Herbivory' treatments, *Littorina saxatilis* ($446 \pm 77 \text{ m}^{-2}$), *Gammarus* spp. ($339 \pm 63 \text{ m}^{-2}$), and *Idotea* spp. ($499 \pm 108 \text{ m}^{-2}$) were the most abundant herbivores, followed by *L. littorea* ($4 \pm 4 \text{ m}^{-2}$). Densities of *Gammarus* spp. and *L. littorea* were similarly high in open cages (Herbivory) and uncaged plots (Cage controls) and thus not affected by the cage structure (ANOVA, no cage effect on *Gammarus* spp.: $F_{1,21} = 0.77$, $p = 0.39$; *L. littorea*: $F_{1,21} = 1.17$, $p = 0.29$). *Idotea* spp. were slightly attracted by open cages (cage effect, $F_{1,21} = 4.71$, $p = 0.042$), which might be an effect of shelter or enhanced food supply compared to uncaged plots. *L. saxatilis*, however, was strongly reduced in open cages compared to uncaged plots (cage effect, $F_{1,21} = 20.57$, $p = 0.0002$) with densities of $1306 \pm 227 \text{ m}^{-2}$ in the latter. This was likely caused by the weekly brushing of cages after which slow-moving snails needed time to re-invade, while more mobile amphipods and isopods

could rapidly re-enter open cages. The strong reduction of *L. saxatilis* density in open cages compared to uncaged plots resulted in an overall reduction of herbivore pressure in the main experiment, thus, herbivore effects were conservatively estimated in our experiments.

Effects of herbivores on new recruitment

In the field, new recruitment of both *Enteromorpha* spp. and *Pilayella littoralis* on tiles was strongly reduced by herbivores (Fig. 1). Herbivores significantly reduced total germling density by 55% ($F_{1,30} = 18.31$, $p = 0.0002$) within 14 d. Thereby, germling density of *Enteromorpha* spp. was significantly more strongly reduced by herbivores than that of *P. littoralis* (Table 1) indicating that *Enteromorpha* spp. germlings were the preferred food source over *P. littoralis*. In 'Cage control' plots, total germling density was reduced by 80%, which was significantly higher than in 'Herbivory' treatments (cage effect, $F_{1,30} = 9.85$, $p = 0.0038$), but the relative abundance of both algae was similar. The increased algal recruitment in 'Herbivory' treatments compared to 'Cage controls' was most likely caused by the reduced herbivore pressure (see above) in open cages. All other possible cage effects

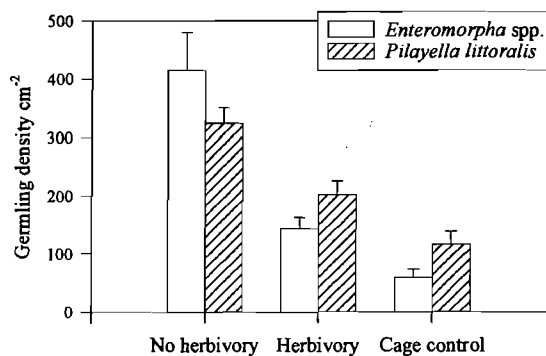


Fig. 1. Effects of herbivores on new recruitment (settlement, germination and subsequent growth) of *Enteromorpha* spp. and *Pilayella littoralis* in the field. Ceramic tiles were exposed in closed cages (No herbivory), open cages (Herbivory), and on uncaged plots (Cage control). After 14 d, developed germlings were counted (means ± 1 SE, $n = 16$)

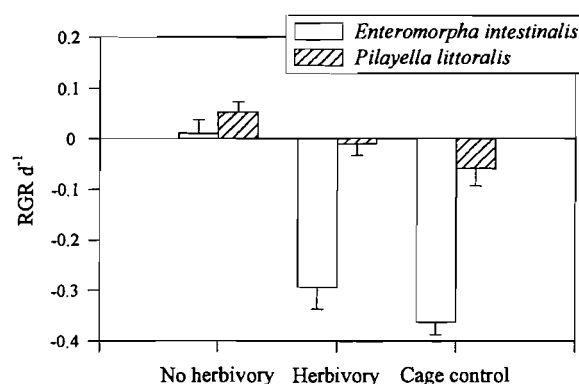


Fig. 2. Relative daily growth (or loss) rate (RGR) of adult *Enteromorpha intestinalis* and *Pilayella littoralis* in closed cages (No herbivory), open cages (Herbivory), and on uncaged plots (Cage control) in the field (means \pm 1 SE, $n = 16$). Refer to Table 2 for statistical analysis

(e.g. decreased light penetration, increased sedimentation, decreased water flow) would have decreased algal performance in open cages compared to uncaged plots.

Effects of herbivores on adults

In the absence of herbivores, net growth rates (length increase) of adult *Enteromorpha intestinalis* and *Pilayella littoralis* were similar under field conditions (t -test, $t_{16,2} = 1.73$, $p = 0.20$). Relative daily loss rates in 'Herbivory' treatments, however, were 29.3% in *E. intestinalis* and 1.1% in *P. littoralis* (Fig. 2). The stronger reduction of adult *E. intestinalis* by herbivores compared to *P. littoralis* resulted in a significant herbivory \times species interaction (Table 2) indicating that *E. intestinalis* was the preferred food source. In 'Cage control' plots, relative loss rates of both algae were slightly enhanced, but no cage artifact occurred ($F_{1,57} = 3.14$, $p = 0.08$). Despite separate assays for each algal species, herbivores in the field had the choice between *E. intestinalis*, *P. littoralis* and other algae present at the study site.

Table 2. Results of 2-way ANOVA on effects of herbivores on relative growth (or loss) rate (RGR) of adult *Enteromorpha intestinalis* and *Pilayella littoralis*. No cage artifacts ($F_{1,57} = 3.140$, $p = 0.082$) occurred

Source	df	MS	F-ratio	p-value
Herbivory (H)	1	0.489	35.719	0.0001
Species (S)	1	0.453	31.457	0.0001
H \times S	1	0.205	14.716	0.0003
Block	3	0.021		
Residual	57	0.014		

Feeding choice and feeding patterns on germlings

In laboratory feeding-choice tests, the 4 main herbivore species consumed more germlings of *Enteromorpha* spp. than *Pilayella littoralis* out of a dense germling stand of both algae (Fig. 3). These trends were statistically significant in *Idotea chelipes* ($t_{16,2} = 3.87$, $p = 0.012$) and *Littorina saxatilis* ($t_{16,2} = 4.38$, $p = 0.007$), and insignificant in *L. littorea* (but note a trend towards increased consumption of *Enteromorpha* spp. $t_{16,2} = 2.61$, $p = 0.059$) and *Gammarus locusta* ($t_{16,2} = 0.48$, $p = 0.65$). Average initial germling densities were $340.2 \pm 36.9 \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ($n = 6$) in *Enteromorpha* spp. and $325.7 \pm 21.9 \text{ cm}^{-2}$ in *P. littoralis*.

Grazing patterns were distinctly different among herbivore species. *Littorina saxatilis* left cleared feeding trails through the germling turf ('bulldozer effect'). *Idotea chelipes* shortened the germling turf as a whole with many truncated germling stumps left over ('lawn-mower effect'). *Gammarus locusta* consumed entire germlings and thinned rather than shortened the germling turf ('picker effect'). *L. littorea* showed no clear feeding patterns.

Feeding choice on adults

To investigate whether feeding patterns of herbivores on germlings are paralleled in adult algae, we arranged similar feeding preference tests between adult thalli of *Enteromorpha intestinalis* and *Pilayella littoralis* in the laboratory. Only *Idotea chelipes* showed a distinct effect on adult thalli with a clear

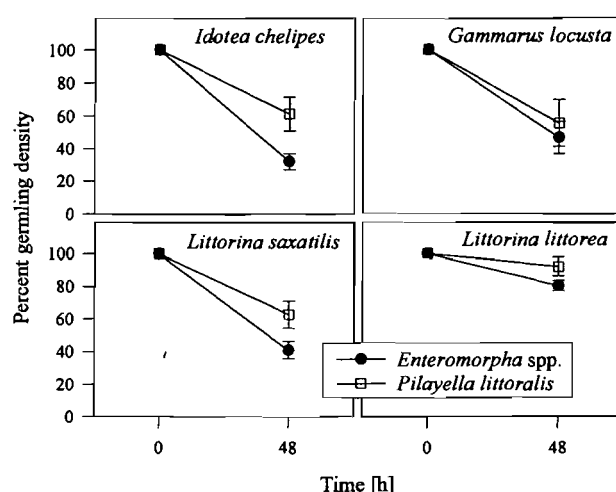


Fig. 3. Feeding choice tests on germlings of *Enteromorpha* spp. and *Pilayella littoralis* with 4 herbivore species in the laboratory. Mixed stands of germlings of both algae were offered to individual herbivores for 48 h. Shown are percent initial and remaining germling density cm^{-2} (means \pm 1 SE, $n = 6$)

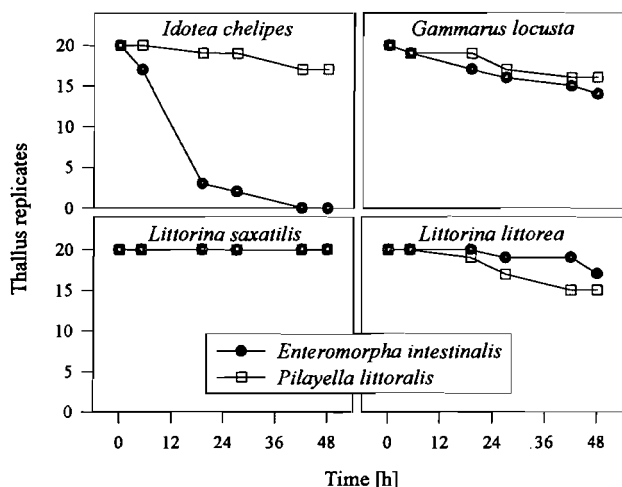


Fig. 4. Feeding preference of 4 herbivore species on adult thalli of *Enteromorpha intestinalis* and *Pilayella littoralis* in the laboratory. In 20 replicates, individuals of single herbivore species had the choice between thallus pieces of each algae. Graphs show the remaining replicates over the experimental period

preference for *E. intestinalis* over *P. littoralis* after 19 h (Fig. 4). *Gammarus locusta* and *Littorina littorea* had only slight effects with no clear preference for 1 of the 2 species. *L. saxatilis* showed no effect at all, not even feeding marks were detected.

DISCUSSION

Our results indicate strong herbivore control of 2 common bloom-forming macroalgae, *Enteromorpha* spp. and *Pilayella littoralis*. Two patterns emerged: (1) herbivore effects were strong at both germling and adult life stages, and (2) *Enteromorpha* spp. was the preferred food source over *P. littoralis* at both life stages. Interestingly, the effects of single herbivore species varied with algal life stage in a complementary fashion suggesting the importance of life-stage specific and species-specific selectivity in addition to total grazing pressure. While intense herbivore pressure may reduce bloom formation, selective herbivory on recruits and adults of *Enteromorpha* spp. may favor dominance of *P. littoralis* in macroalgal blooms in the Baltic Sea.

Herbivores had strong impacts on bloom-forming *Enteromorpha* spp. and *Pilayella littoralis* in our short-term field tests as expected from results of a year-round study (Lotze et al. 2000). These effects were caused by a herbivore assemblage of *Idotea* spp., *Gammarus* spp., and *Littorina* spp., which is typical for the western Baltic Sea as well as most North Atlantic rocky shorelines (Geertz-Hansen et al. 1993, Worm &

Chapman 1998). The same herbivore guild was shown to prevent mass accumulation of green *Ulva lactuca* in Roskilde Fjord, Denmark (Geertz-Hansen et al. 1993). In Southern England, crustacean herbivores did not prevent bloom formation but seemed responsible for the breakdown of *Enteromorpha* spp. mats on soft bottoms during the summer (Warwick et al. 1982). These examples show that herbivores are capable of controlling the extent of macroalgal blooms. However, herbivore effects depend on the abundance and distribution of herbivore species, which are affected by predation (Warwick et al. 1982), habitat availability (Salemaa 1987, Boström & Mattila 1999), seasonality in the environment (Petraitis 1983, Steele & Whittick 1991), and nutrient status of the system (Hauxwell et al. 1998, Worm et al. 2000).

Herbivore control in our field experiments was strong at the adult and germling stage. The effects of herbivores on early life stages have been overlooked for a long time, although foraging activities by herbivores may constitute the greatest source of mortality to early post-settlement stages of macroalgae (Vadas et al. 1992). We found that herbivores in the field reduced the germling density of *Pilayella littoralis* and *Enteromorpha* spp. on tiles by 80 % within 14 d. In the laboratory, crustacean grazers reduced the germination rate of settled *Enteromorpha* spp. propagules by 93 to 95 % within 7 d (Lotze et al. 1999). An effective herbivore control at early life stages was also found on rocky shores in New England and soft-sediments in the German Wadden Sea, where few littorinid snails were able to prevent *Enteromorpha* spp. from colonizing, but high snail densities were required to control an adult *Enteromorpha* spp. canopy (Petraitis 1987, Wilhelmssen & Reise 1994). These results indicate that herbivores have the potential to inhibit the formation of macroalgal blooms, but that there may be an escape in size. In our experiments, however, losses to herbivory were also intense at the adult stage and could not be compensated by growth.

At both the germling and adult stage, *Enteromorpha* spp. were more strongly reduced by herbivores than *Pilayella littoralis*. This food preference may be caused by chemical, structural, morphological, or nutritional differences between the 2 algae which are so far untested. Chemical and structural defense against herbivores are common in perennial seaweeds but are often lacking in opportunistic algae (Littler & Littler 1980, Gaines 1985, Hay & Fenical 1988). Generally, green algae are the group of macroalgae least likely to contain herbivore deterrents, whereas most brown algae may contain polyphenolic anti-herbivore compounds (Hay & Fenical 1988).

The effects of single herbivore species varied with algal species and life stage. *Idotea chelipes* had the

strongest effects on both germlings and adults of *Enteromorpha* spp., while its effects on *Pilayella littoralis* were smaller but still effective in both life stages. In contrast, *Littorina saxatilis* heavily reduced germlings of both algae with a preference for *Enteromorpha* spp. but did not feed on adults at all. The selective effects of these 2 grazers acting on different algal life stages may favor dominance of *P. littoralis* over *Enteromorpha* spp. in macroalgal blooms in the Baltic Sea. *Gammarus locusta* was not selective and showed strong effects on germlings but only moderate effects on adults of both algae. This species thus may contribute to the overall reduction of bloom-forming algae in the field. In turn, *L. littorea* had only weak effects in our experiments and most likely also in the field considering its low abundances. The whole pattern might be further complicated by life-stage specific differences within herbivore species, for example when juvenile grazers depend on different food sources compared to adults. This has been discussed for *I. balthica* in the northern Baltic Sea, where adults live and feed within perennial macrophytes (*Fucus* spp., *Zostera* spp.), but juveniles preferred filamentous algae in the splash zone as a habitat and food source (Salemaa 1987).

Beneath quantitative and selective effects of herbivores, the resulting grazer effect may also differ with the feeding mode. Parker et al. (1993) showed that littorinid snails can prevent the establishment of both micro- and macroalgae at the microscopic level, whereas gammarid amphipods are ineffective at grazing microalgae and prostrate macroalgae from the substratum, but significantly graze erect macroalgae. We found *Littorina saxatilis* ('bulldozer' type) to leave distinct feeding trails, while *Gammarus locusta* picked single germlings out of the turf thereby thinning the germling stand. *Idotea chelipes* shortened the germling turf ('lawn-mower') but did not remove recruits completely. Both isopods and amphipods use their mandibles to bite off small portions of algae, while other mouthparts assist in handling the food items. Littorinids in contrast scrape the substratum with their radula (Hawkins & Härtvoll 1983). Consequently, after the exclusion of isopods and amphipods, germlings are able to regrow, whereas littorinids leave bare substratum (Lotze et al. 1999, Sommer 1999). Thus, grazing by *L. saxatilis* may effectively prevent formation of blooms at early life stages, while grazing by *I. chelipes* and *G. locusta* reduces germling and adult stands.

Looking at a year-round picture, the effects of single herbivore species may not act at the same time. At our site, herbivore occurrence and abundance strongly varied with season (Lotze et al. 2000), which can be caused by predation (Boström & Mattila 1999, Worm et al. 2000) and patterns of reproduction (Salemaa 1987).

In early spring, when the population development of *Enteromorpha* spp. and *Pilayella littoralis* started, *Gammarus* spp. were most abundant in March-April, followed by *Littorina saxatilis*. While the abundance of *Gammarus* spp. dropped in May, *L. saxatilis* increased in abundance and occurred throughout summer. These 2 species may thus have the potential to suppress bloom formation in spring at early life stages. In turn, *Idotea* spp. was rare in spring but most abundant in July-August, and thus may contribute to the reduction of established algae and the summer breakdown of blooms.

Our results suggest that not only the quantity (intensity, frequency) but also the quality (selectivity, feeding mode) of grazing are important to determine overall grazing effects on macroalgal blooms. The importance of both quantity and quality of herbivory was also demonstrated for algal diversity and community structure (Gaines 1985, Sommer 1999). Considering all the above mentioned variations in quantity and quality of grazing effects, an effective control of macroalgal blooms may be most likely performed by a diverse herbivore guild rather than a single 'keystone' grazer species. Such 'diffuse consumption', where the overall effect is shared by several consumers of similar importance, appears to regulate species composition and diversity in various coastal communities (Robles & Robb 1993, Menge et al. 1994, Sommer 1999).

We conclude that herbivore control of macroalgal blooms may increase with increasing herbivore abundance and diversity. Today, however, herbivore populations are vulnerable to various human influences in coastal ecosystems. Increasing anthropogenic nutrient enrichment counteracts herbivore control by increasing algal growth and overcompensating grazing losses (Hauxwell et al. 1998, Lotze et al. 2000). By stimulating phytoplankton blooms, nutrient loading causes enhanced sedimentation, which leads to a deterioration of the living and foraging conditions of snails which effectively graze mainly on hard substratum (Wilhelmsen & Reise 1994). Toxins such as the antifouling agent tributyltin (TBT) were shown to impair reproductive ability in snails such as *Littorina littorea* (Schulte-Oehlmann et al. 1996). Pesticides in salmon aquaculture target crustacean fish parasites, but drastically reduce crustacean grazer populations in the vicinity (B.W. pers. obs.). The widespread declines of perennial vegetation following eutrophication (Valiela et al. 1997, Raffaelli et al. 1998, Worm et al. 1999) can lead to habitat loss for herbivores which are often closely associated to the perennial canopy (Salemaa 1987). In combination, these anthropogenic influences limit natural herbivore control on bloom-forming, macroalgae which may cause increased bloom frequency and intensity with devastating consequences for coastal ecosystems (Valiela et al. 1997).

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